TRICONTINENTAL

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2 ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRICONTINENTAL CONFERENCE

SUMMARY

	Page
Two Years after the First Tricontinental Conference	3
South Viet Nam - 1967 A tragic year for the imperialists	8
The Ninth Anniversary of the Cuban Revolution	13
In Guinea: Weapons in the Hands of the People	19
Régis Debray: The Intellectual and his Place in the Struggle	24
The Middle East: A Vicious Circle?	28
Tricontinental News	32
Anniversaries	42
Solidarity Events Convened by the OSPAAAL	47

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TWO YEARS AFTER

THE FIRST TRICONTINENTAL CONFERENCE

January 1968 marks the Second Anniversary of the First Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the creation of the OSPAAAL. The vast political and historic significance of the Conference and of the Organization created through the decision of all the participating delegations has been fully confirmed. The reaction of the enemies of the peoples, headed by U.S. imperialism, against the Conference and the Organization,

their maneuvers in the OAS, the UN, and the interminable list of coercion and blackmail attempts brought against several progressive States that were represented at this outstanding event give ample proof of this.

The message sent to our Organization by the immortal and heroic guerrilla leader, Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, more than ratified its importance and significance.

The peoples and their revolutionary leaders have placed their fondest hopes on the OSPAAAL, in which they see an efficient international instrument for the political and ideological struggle against imperialism and its allies.

The time that has passed since its creation has been fruitful. The setbacks in the revolutionary movement — always of a transitory nature — have been turned into practical experience, whether in the Middle East or in Bolivia, Indonesia, Malaya, the Philippines, the Congo (L), Zimbabwe, Venezuela and the growing armed resistance inside of Palestine are also proof of this assertion. The success achieved in the process of the struggle in Viet Nam, Laos, the so-called Portuguese Colonies, Colombia, Guatemala and other places are eloquent examples of the growth of the anti-imperialist battle on the three continents.

Nevertheless, the imperialist enemy, and especially the Yankees, are not giving up; they are intensifying their efforts and strengthening their economic, political and military weapons. They resort to special or colonial wars, to direct invasion or unlimited war — everytime — except those of the armed revolutionary confrontation. They resort to demagogic reformism and different types of blackmail. This forces us to strengthen the struggle, at all levels and in all forms.

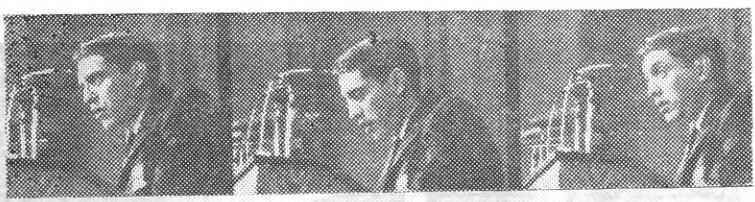
In the course of these two years, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL has worked towards the implementation of the Resolutions of the historic Tricontinental Conference in the creation of a new type of direct, dynamic relations with all the organizations and in the public, systematic and firm denunciation and vigorous condemnation of the aggressive activities of imperialist penetration. At the same time it has repeatedly reiterated its solidarity and support in each case or event that has demanded it. Furthermore, within its present possibilities, the Executive Secretariat has aided the national liberation movements by means of the distribution of publications and pictures reflecting revolutionary thought and struggle.

Specifically, we might point out the participation of the Delegates from the Secretariat, from Viet Nam, Puerto Rico, the Congo (L), Cuba, Venezuela, Chile and the Portuguese Colonies in international events such as the Congress

PRIMERA CONFERENCIA DE SOLIDARIDAD DE LOS PUEBLOS DE
ASIA AFRICA Y AMERICA LATINA

OSPAAAL

of the Guinean Democratic Party, the OLAS, the BENSUIKYO, the AAPSO, the World Council for Peace, the International Union of Students, the International Press Organization, etc., which we have attended in order to express our points of view, which are none other than the agreements and resolutions of the First Tricontinental Conference. Delegations of the Executive Secretariat, made up of the delegates for Viet Nam, Puerto Rico, Pakistan, Korea, the Portuguese Colonies and Cuba, have travelled through a great number of nations in Africa and Asia in order to observe for themselves the actual conditions in each region and discuss them personally with the organizations, thereby getting a clearer view and forming a more objective opinion of the different situations that must be faced. This has also been done in the case of Latin America. The meetings with the Heads of State and Governments, and revolutionary leaders, held during these trips, were extremely fruitful. The delegations met with Ho Chi Minh, Souphanouvong, Kim Il Sung, Tsedembal, Attassi, Massemba Debat, Modibo Keita, Tayebi Larbi, Sékou Touré, Mondlane, Neto, Amilcar Cabral, Gaston Soumialot and others. Meetings were held with almost all the organizations in Africa and Asia, and everything pointed out the efficiency of the method adopted.



Our message of solidarity, which is not restricted to mere declarations, has been carried personally by our delegates, both to the Palestinian refugees and the Syrian Revolution. The trip of our delegations to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the liberated zones of Laos and the guerrilla fronts of the so-called Portuguese Guinea, where they visited with the leaders and guerrilla fighters and brought them the message of solidarity, strengthened by the physical presence of our delegates, formed an integral part of a new conception of the work of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL.

Our headquarters in Havana has been visited by representatives and leaders of Laos, Viet Nam, Korea, South Yemen, Algeria, Syria, the UAR, Venezuela and Pakistan. Prominent figures such as Amilcar Cabral, Stokely Carmichael, Saly Vongkhamsao and others have been invited to our Executive Secretariat; our various departments have

held work-sessions with them. After the OLAS Conference, our Executive Secretariat held interviews with all the organizations that participated in the event, exchanging viewpoints and holding very useful discussions aimed at strengthening the OSPAAAL.

In addition to this, our bulletins, folders and posters circulate all over the world; the **Tricontinental Magazine**, the **Tricontinental** Publishing House and the **Film Section** are already realities which have attained visible success. Our radio programs are heard both in Buenos Aires and in the liberated zones of "Portuguese" Guinea.

During this entire period we have received numerous messages of solidarity and applications for membership from new revolutionary organizations in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Our contacts have developed and the framework of our relations has been broadened and strengthened.

1968 will be a year of crucial combats and confrontations with imperialism and its allies, and the decision of the peoples of the three continents who have said, "Enough!" and have started to move forward will resound louder than ever.

SOUTH VIET NAM
1967 a tragic year for the imperialists

1967 has been a tragic year for the imperialist aggressors in South Viet Nam, even if we accept at face value the U.S. Government's official figures.

According to their own statistics, the total number of dead or wounded among the occupation troops amounted to about **8,000** during the first three months of this year, which means a probable estimate of nearly **100,000** casualties for the whole year.

This confirms the predictions of the Vietnamese strategists, who on repeated occasions remarked that

"the more the imperialists escalate their war, the more serious their losses and the more bitter their defeat will be."

The puppet troops disintegrate:

The rapid increase in the number of U.S. occupation forces in South Viet Nam had the contradictory result of swiftly speeding up the disintegration of the puppet army. Already by the end of 1966, when the U.S. troops totalled almost 400,000 men, the yearly rate of desertions from the Saigon army had risen to 120,000 officers and men.

The Commander-in-Chief of the aggressive forces in Viet Nam, General Westmoreland, referred to this during the Guam conference, admitting the incapacity of the Saigon troops, both offensively and defensively. Since then, they are used mostly in the so-called "pacification" operations.

The dry-season offensive

But even worse prospects were in store for the aggressions by the end of the year. Unlike the last quarter of 1966, when the U.S. aggressor army was still capable of taking the initiative and launching large-scale operations (such as "Junction City" in the province of Tay Ninh which, despite everything, ended in one of this worst defeats), the final months of 1967 not only reveal its total inability to recover the initiative, but also forecast the nature of the final defeat of the imperialists.

In the First Corps area, which includes the provinces of Quang Tri, Thua Thien, Quang Nam and

Quang Ngai (especially in the latter two) and along Highway 9, numerous marine units were trapped by the patriots and suffered thousands of casualties. Over 31,700 marines were reported dead or wounded during these operations.

Con Thien and Gio Linh, which are the advance posts of the U.S. Marines south of the 17th Parallel were the targets of the artillery attacks of the patriotic forces. Meanwhile, the reinforcements sent to the zone were ambushed, resulting in over 3,300 casualties.

According to the Pentagon's official figures — which the most conservative estimates consider to amount to only 30% of the actual figures — in the First Corps area about 2,400 marines had been killed by mid-October and almost 20,000 had been wounded, in addition to some 2,700 casualties in other branches of the U.S. Army.

While the cannons of the People's Liberation Armed Forces were still firing away in Con Thien and Gio Linh, the patriots launched an attack on Loc Ninh, district capital of great tactical importance.

The subsector of the Lee Nihn was a very important enemy advance post, defended by dozens of so-called "civilian guard" commandos, intelligence and combat companies of the Saigon regime, in charge of protective strategic Highways 13 and 14 and controlling the population of the rubber plantations which cover an area of hundreds of square kilometers.

The battle started on the night of October 28th and lasted until the first week in November. In addition to the puppet troops, the Second Brigade of the U.S. First Infantry Division and a great number of the troops of the 25th U.S. Infantry Division took part in the combat.

Over more than a week of fighting, the LAF killed, wounded or captured over 2,800 enemy soldiers and officers, including 2,000 Yankees, they destoyed 40 tanks and armoured cars and 36 guns. These figures do not include the losses inflicted on the Yankees in the heavy artillery attacks against their positions. Coinciding with the resounding victory in Loc Nihn, early in November the LAF attacked the military complex in Dak To, strategically aimed at protecting the Central Plateau from the north and guarding the provinces of Quang Ngai and Quang Nam as well as the capital of the province of Kontum.

After the powerful patriotic attacks back in 1965 and 1966, the Yankees reinforced their positions in Dak To with a puppet force commanded by Yankees, the 42nd Regiment of the "special forces", and by the end of rainy season, they transferred the First Brigade of the U.S. 4th Infantry Division and the U.S. 173rd Airbone Brigade to that area.

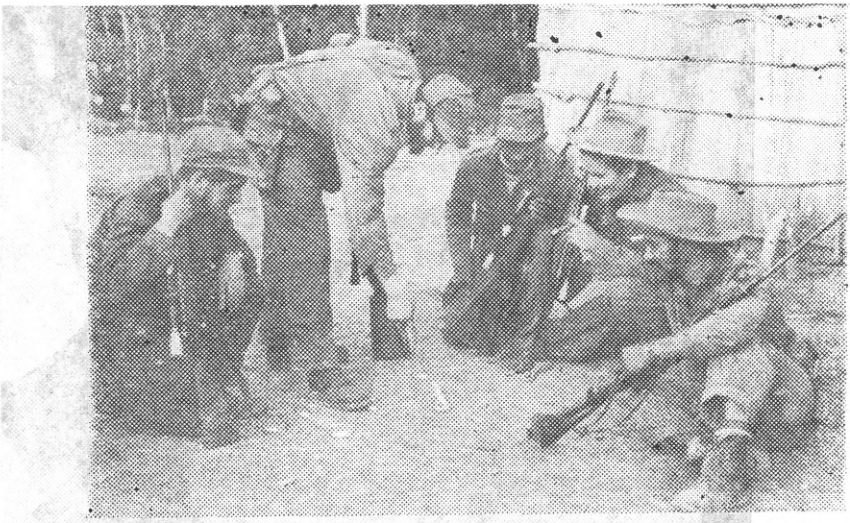
During the 19 days of combat in Dak To, the fighters of the Liberation Armed Forces vanquished nearly 3,500 enemy soldiers, mostly G.I.'s. In terms of units, 7 enemy battalions — including 5 U. S. battalions — were wiped out or decimated.

The battle also cost the Yankees and their puppets the loss of 32 planes, either shot down or destroyed on the ground, two landing strips practically destroyed, a great number of armoured vehicles and two brigades blown up as well as a huge arsenal and two oil deposits.

Endless bloodshed: A Defeat

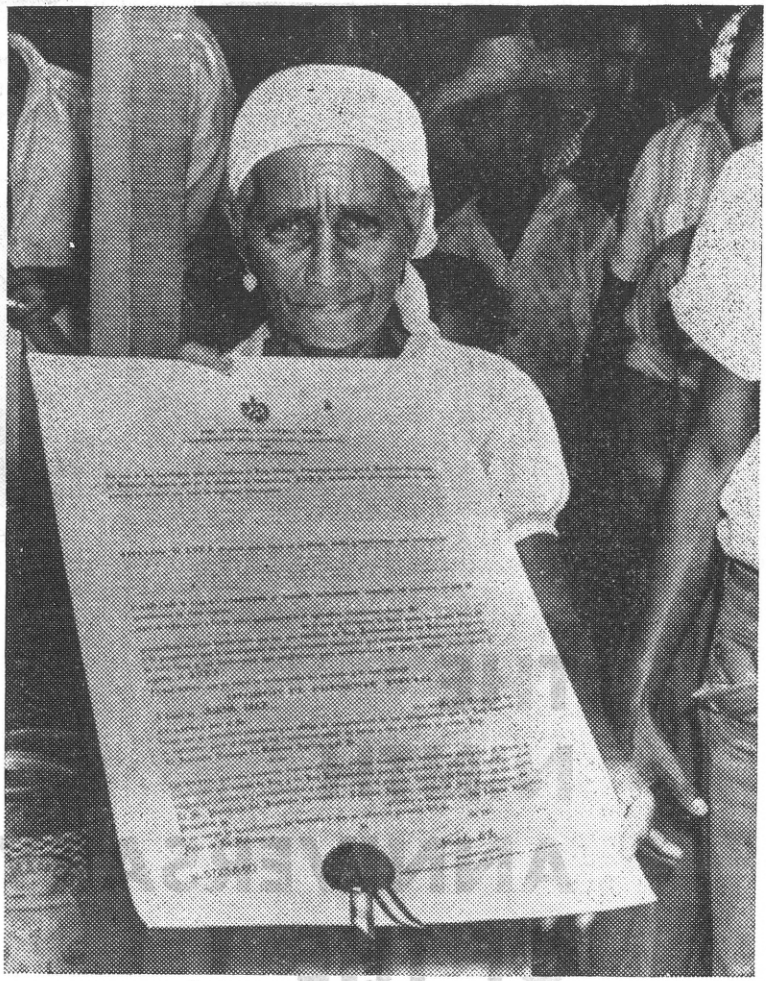
The dry season offensive, initiated by the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces continued in all the various regions of South Viet Nam despite the fact that there are over 1,200,000 enemy soldiers, counting U.S. satellite and puppet troops. This bears out the predictions of the leaders of the Liberation Forces. They clearly warned the imperialist enemy of the imminent defeat that awaited them, which this time will certanly not take the form of a new Dien Bien Phu such as was suffered by the French colonialists, and which the imperialist spokesmen stubbornly claim is impossible to inflict on their powerful army.

This time the defeat will constitute an enormous loss both in men and in weapons, which, because of its magnitude, will force the United States to lower its infamous banner of aggression.



THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION

The Cuban Revolution has reached its Ninth Anniversary — nine years of heroic struggle — with the consolidation of gains won for the Cuban people in the construction of a just society, truly sovereign in its international relations.



The OSPAAAL hails this new anniversary with an expression of militant solidarity for the Cuban people who, with a practical sense of internationalism and an unflinchingly principled position in the anti-imperialist struggle, constitute an example for all the liberation movements.

The Cuban Revolution has shown the way to make an irreparable breach in the Yankees' neocolonialist plans, applied in Latin America for more than a century. This first historic manifestation of semicolonial domination was

possible when the independence of the peoples of this continent was attained, without its having the structural economic bases capable of assuring and developing the new social organization, after the age-old and murky period of European colonialism.

Like other fraternal countries, Cuba was prey to the U.S. imperialists, who, taking advantage, first, of the historic decadence of Spain, and secondly of the relative British weakness, put the "ripe fruit" policy into practice in the coveted Antilles.

The United States openly sabotaged the glorious independence wars of Cuba and furthered its neocolonialist domination by means of a gross military intervention and the imposition of the Platt Amendment, despite the resistance of the most prominent Cuban patriots and the people in general. These plans were speeded up by the arrival together with the military interventionists of the businessmen who took over the principal riches of the nation and the pseudosociologists who tried to make the Cubans believe they lacked national traditions and should adopt those of the Yankees.

Thus began with the century the most fantastic implementation of the colonial policy which has served the imperialist chiefs as a theoretical base for justifying their plans for world domination.

The Cuban people never ceased their opposition to their exploiters and oppressors. Both during the long drawn-out colonial stage and later, after the winning of formal independence, when the Antillian republic was tied to the chariot of economic, political and military interests of Yankee imperialism, the people's rebellion took on innumerable forms, culminating in the struggle against the tyranny and the dawning of the 1959 Revolution.

The Cuban insurrectional stage was a bloody and cruel era, full of tremendous sacrifices. Thousands of dead — a vast army of heroes — paved the road of liberation. The road of armed struggle, inaugurated with the epic attack on the Moncada Garrison, mobilized the finest sons of the Cuban people, who, as time went on, acquired an awareness of the far-reaching role they were destined to play. The wills that have brought about the achievements witnessed by the world with admiration and sympathy were forged in the cities and in the mountains.

The Cuban Revolution, breaking the dogmatic patterns which do not really correspond to the social and economic reality of Latin America outlined its independent route, based on guerrilla warfare. The heroic struggle, which swept away the tyranny in Cuba and, with it, imperialist domination, did not develop with the conception and the political implementation of bourgeois democratic patterns, postulating the broadening of a non-existent Latin American

democracy, and its gradual revolutionary transformation. But rather it developed with the new conception and political practice of popular democracy, based on a new type of direct democracy, which, during its revolutionary development, discovers its own socialist way of evolution as the only possible means of attaining full national sovereignty in the so-called Third World.

The Cuban Revolution, which emerges within the tactical radius of Yankee imperialism, a mere 90 miles from the citadel of world reaction, has fought gloriously in the military, economic and ideological fields, giving an extraordinary example to the peoples who are struggling for their national liberation. The heroic Cuban guerrillas, led by Fidel Castro, have turned into a powerful modern army, closely linked with the workers, faithful to the criterion announced by one of its forgers — Major Camilo Cienfuegos — who said that "the army is the people in uniform."

The national economy, formerly despoiled and deformed by colonial exploitation, a prisoner of a system of producing and exporting only one crop, is today developing impetuously following a harmonious plan which, notwithstanding the criminal imperialist blockade, furthers fundamental production with a scientific approach and new techniques. On all production fronts, especially in cattle raising, the long-range plans and the partial progress attained are truly overwhelming, and provoke the admiration of the foreign specialists in these matters who have visited Cuba.

The development of the new man is the main concern of the Cuban Revolution and its leader, Major Fidel Castro. A profound cultural revolution, which started with the massive literacy campaign among the population and is now present in the spheres of science, art and education wisely linked with social practice, guarantees the political reeducation of the workers and the intellectuals and the full development of a younger generation which can be presented as an example to the peoples of the whole world.

Proof of this assertion can be found in the joy with which the workers and the people, and especially the Cuban youth, undertake the great tasks of transforming the nation. In Revolutionary Cuba work is now becoming "man's first need" and a source of human creation and self-expression.

Revolutionary Cuba is a colossal scientific, technical, and sociological laboratory of the so-called Third World. It is the tropical country which furthers science and new techniques in the concrete productive work in the Western Hemisphere, starting from an underdeveloped economy, inherited from the old society. It is forging a new man, complete, politically and scientifically responsible, having an unflinching awareness of his patriotic and human duties — both nationally and internationally, starting from the workers and intellectuals who, for many decades, were subjected to ignorance and national oppression.

On the Ninth Anniversary of the glorious Cuban Revolution, the OSPAAAL is more certain than ever that this Revolution is invincible, certain that it will steadily renew its encouraging example for the struggle now being waged in Africa, Asia and Latin America by the heroic liberation guerrillas, as reflected in the revolutionary sacrifice of Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara who, forged in the Cuban Revolution, has become an international model for the revolutionaries who are struggling, weapons in hand, to wipe colonial oppression and the exploitation of man by man off the face of the earth.

IN GUINEA: WEAPONS IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE

In the Republic of Guinea, thousands of men and women have joined the people's militia organized by the Government of that country in a correct move aimed at giving weapons to the people so that they may participate actively in the defense of the nation against imperialist aggressions.

Guinea's militia was organized after the coup d'etat that overthrew Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana, but it has become even more active in the past few months.

Militia members attend special schools where they are given infantry training, taught the use of different caliber rifles, handgrenades and rocketry, defense of the city, guerrilla warfare and other subjects.

In Conakry, several courses have been completed and new ones have begun, with a large number of recruits. In Nzerekoré, more than 1,000 kilometers from Conakry, hundreds of militiamen have just graduated. Other schools are active throughout the country.

President Sékou Touré recently told a Cuban newspaperman that "the position of Guinea, as a revolutionary country that is sincerely fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, is to use all means available to the people to guarantee the achievements of the Revolution."

"The people's militia" — the Chief of State said — "was created as a defense need, in compliance with a revolutionary principle. We are planning to extend and broaden its scope in the future and we

IN GUINEA: WEAPONS IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE

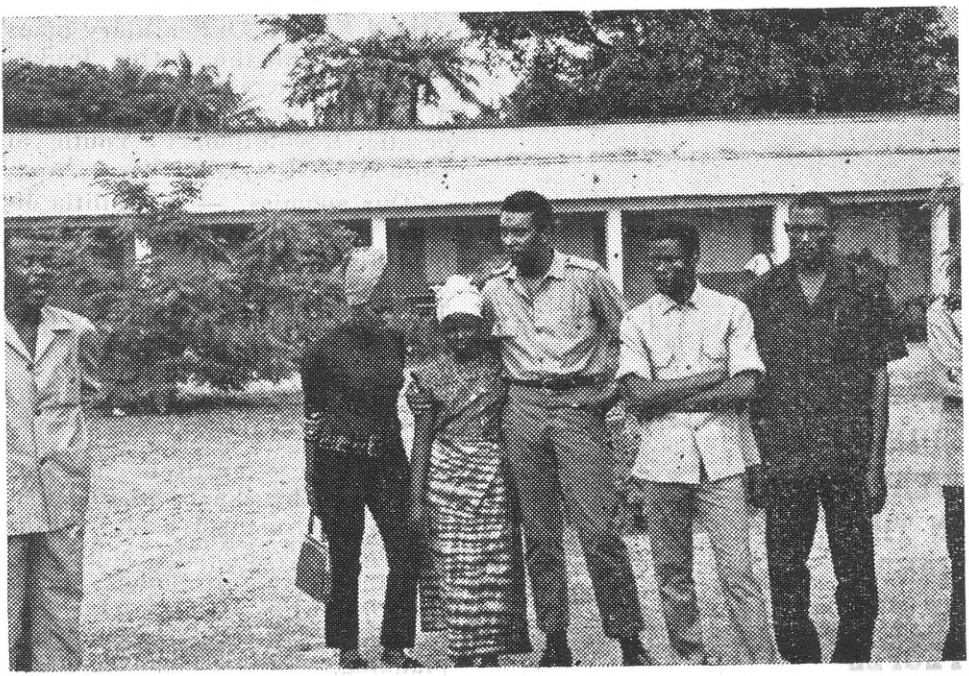
are doing so knowing that we are acting correctly.

"We are not discovering any thing by doing this" — Sékou Touré added. "Look at the situation in Viet Nam. If the people there had not been armed, the Vietnamese cause would have failed The same applies to Cuba. In this case we are doing nothing but profiting from the experience of our friends."

With the Militia Battalions

The Commanding Officer of Conakry's fifth Battalion is 20-year-old Conde Jolea.

"The militia" — he said — "has been organized in order to protect the people's interests and to fight for Africa and the other fraternal peoples when the time comes. This is an auxiliary branch of the



IN GUINEA: WEAPONS IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE

Armed Forces. Our military plans are approved there. Our leadership, however, is centered in the Ministry of Youth and in the Democratic Revolutionary Youth of Guinea (JRDG).

"Our enemies" — the militia officer went on to say — "are well identified. They are imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. They always try to underestimate us."

Meeting with Stokely Carmichael

A highly significant meeting took place by chance in Conakry. Stokely Carmichael leader of the U.S. black movement, was spotted by the Fifth Battalion's militiamen, who immediately surrounded him, cheering and applauding.

IN GUINEA: WEAPONS IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE

The leader, who was paying a visit to Guinea at the invitation of President Sékou Touré, joined in the drills and then, at the insistent request of the militiamen, addressed them:

"For 400 years" — he said — the imperialists have oppressed this continent and massacred Africans everywhere. From now on, we are going to demand our right to live.

"We know that we will never win liberation with words. The only weapon against imperialism is armed struggle, and you and I are duty-bound to defend our peoples and to take our places in the world, or die in the attempt.

"In that struggle" — Carmichael said — "not only will our blood be shed, but the blood of the imperialists as well."

Facing aggressions

On October 4th, several Portuguese war planes bombed the small village of Kakondi, located in Guinean territory, 40 kilometers from the Guinea Bissau border and 400 kilometers from Conakry.

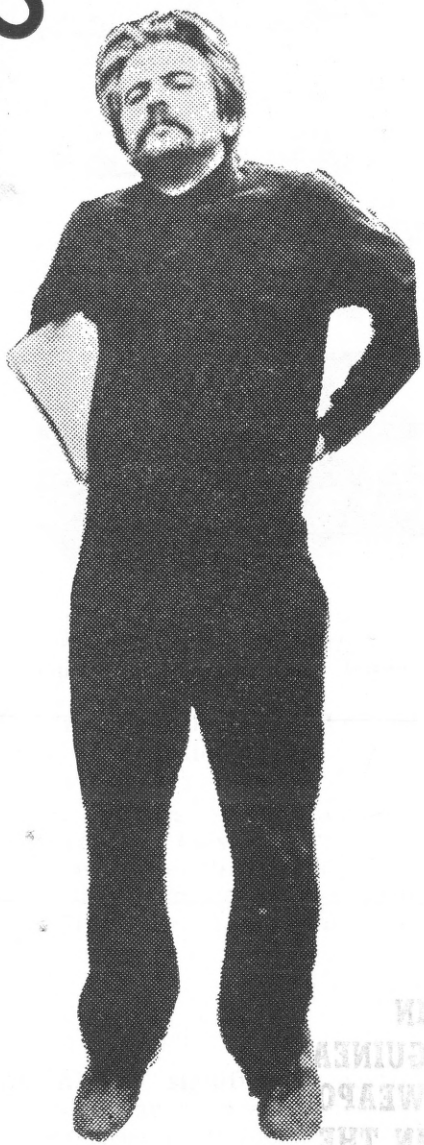
Ten bombs were dropped on the village, leaving behind a total of eleven civilians dead, including five children, two women and two old men.

The militia went into action right away, occupying its combat positions along the country's borders, where the PAIGC revolutionary forces are harassing Portuguese colonialism.

The theoretical criteria of the Government and Democratic Party of Guinea is being put into practice. Weapons in the hands of the people!

REGIS

the intellectual and his place in the struggle

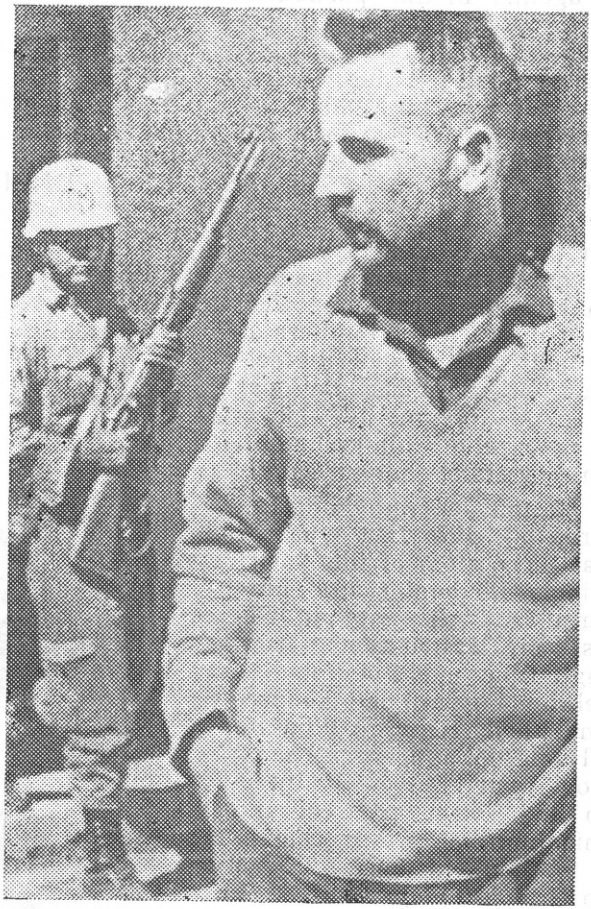


On November 17th, the French intellectual Régis Debray was sentenced to 30 years in prison by a Military Tribunal in Camiri, Bolivia, where he was tried on charges of having participated in the activities of the Bolivian guerrillas.

Without pausing long to examine the process of the trial itself, permit us to repeat only that "inside the courthouse at Camiri, the union of foreigners and natives charged with the same "crime" almost constitutes a symbol, because, "what were really tried there were two antagonistic conceptions of a continent in the midst of a crisis."

These words, written by a journalist who had the opportunity of witnessing most of the show staged by the Bolivian "gorillas", complement the following words: "The Tribunal at Camiri has committed a series of gross violations

DEBRAY:



of Bolivian court procedure — the Prosecutor began at the point where the trial should have ended, without questioning the defendants, without taking the testimony of witnesses and, all in all, a long list of irregularities were committed serious enough to arouse suspicion (and condemnation) throughout international public opinion."

This should suffice as a brief summary of the farce enacted against the writer anl philosopher Debray, in the whirlpool of the "outraged" Bolivian nation.

When a government permits foreign interrogators, on orders from a foreign power, to assume the role of the judicial police in a country that is not their own — CIA agents, in this particular case — it is because what is under discussion is something that logically transcends the borders of that State: Namely, the challenge to the ideological base and all the structures resulting from the imperialist exploitation of the underdeveloped world.

As for the Bolivian "gorillas", it is well known that Barrientos and Ovando are "usurpers of power, movers of massacres, promoters of poverty and schemers of the selling out of Bolivia's national wealth to the foreigners." This is crystal clear, and well known in the four corners of the world.

The matter of real interest, therefore, is to expose what is really at the bottom of this hasty, unconvincing, irregular and ridiculous trial, and that is that Barrientos, on instructions from Washington, has not attempted to try Debray, but rather the peoples and their right to liberate themselves from hunger and hardship, poverty and insecurity, intervention and social, political and economic humiliation so characteristic of their existence south of the Rio Grande today.

What Barrientos and Washington were after, by condemning Régis Debray, is to endeavor to prove (in vain) that the Bolivian revolution, like any other in Latin America, is "an exported product," and not the logical consequence of a socio-economic formation incapable of surviving the attacks of the aroused people.

REGIS DEBRAY:

the intellectual and his place in the struggle

An Ecuadorian journal has stated that "The Camiri military trial plainly exposes the whole murky drama of this subcontinent, fed-up with the dictatorship of inept tyrants, conciliatory bourgeois and reformist individuals and the omnipresent monopolies of the imperialist North."

The "case of Debray" as an intellectual of the revolution, is no more than an example of the advocacy and **practice of the right to rebellion of** the peoples of the Third World. After a critical analysis of underdevelopment by a well informed and alert mind through the use of a scientific method of research, the next step taken by Debray — and by present and future Debrays — had to be that of assuming a definite position.

"The secret of the courage of an intellectual is not to be found in his thinking, but rather in the relationship between what he thinks and what he does." This relationship will permit him to develop the subjective conditions indispensable for the revolution. The struggle of the intellectual whose thoughts and actions are components of a harmonious vital unit is surely the most important cultural phenomenon in the nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

When the intellectual-activist of the Revolution falls in battle, "his death does not mark the end of the anti-imperialist struggle, but rather its beginning... An example and guide, he himself is immortal because he will live on in each and every revolutionary."

In the historic document sent by Debray to the military judges at Camiri, right after the death of Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, the French writer described his mission: "To divulge the aims of the guerrillas to the outside world" as "an integral part of the revolutionary task", adding that "one cannot implement this solidarity work if one is not in complete solidarity with the actions of the guerrillas."

His words regarding the role of the writers and researchers who are committed to the fates of their people restore revolutionary thought and action to the plane of interrelationship and reciprocal influence: "There are many ways of fighting. Diffusion and explanation of ideas are also forms of combat, which do not exclude the others."

THE MIDDLE EAST:

A VICIOUS CIRCLE?

The Security Council approved a British proposal last November after a long series of diplomatic moves in the past few months as a result of the situation created in the Middle East by the Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples.

The British resolution, in brief, proposes the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the territories occupied last June, the "end of belligerence," the recognition of Israel by the Arab States and the appointment of a UN mediator in the Middle East.

The oil interests, the liberation struggle in Aden, the loss of important diplomatic and economic position in Africa, the Rhodesian crisis and the devaluation of the pound sterling are more than enough factors to explain the precarious British "balancing" between Arabs and Israelis.

In Algiers, **El Moujahid** stated that the approval of the British resolution by the Security Council was a "new provocation against the Arab peoples and a prize, a reward and a stimulus for the aggressors." The fundamental criticism of the Algerian newspaper is that it is inadmissible to condition the withdrawal of the Israel troops to the non-belligerence of the Arab countries: "This implies the recognition of Israel by the Arabs."

The United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, on the other hand, continue to be the best friends of Israel: Note ex-Chancellor Erhard's visit to Tel Aviv and new U.S. armaments for the Israelis.

In behalf of the adoption of the imperialists' involved plans of action little King Hussein of Jordan is very active and seems willing to deplete the nation's budget by constant diplomatic travelling to the capitals of Europe, the United States and the UN.

Certain that an order for F-104 aircraft would be delivered to Amman and with the support of other Arab kings, the last of the Hashemites recently appeared on U.S. television and hinted that the Arab governments would be willing to recognize Israel, "provided a satisfactory settlement of the crisis is guaranteed."

Hussein's statements and those of other Arab league leaders would indicate that the British resolution — the approval of which, as we have already said, was preceded by the withdrawal of the U. S. and the Argentine-Brazilian resolutions — was extensively discussed by London and some of the Middle East capitals involved in the crisis.

As for Israel, in its stubbornness it will not give an inch, either in words or deeds. Israel's Premier, Levi Eshkol, stated last November 13 that his government insists upon direct negotiations. And although the West German magazine **Die Welt** published an interview with the Zionist leader on the 27th of that month, according to which he was willing to discuss with the Arabs even without their previous recognition of the existence of Israel, it can be observed that the Tel Aviv Government keeps on taking advantage of the situation

created since the aggression and the support of U.S. imperialism. It does so in order to consolidate its position in the occupied territories, while violently repressing the Palestinian revolutionaries of the **Al Fatah** organization and bombing the Arab soldiers and civilian population at each point along the cease-fire line.

On November 3, two Israeli planes violated U. A. R. air space shortly after the refineries that furnished 80% of the Egyptian oil were nearly destroyed by Zionist aircraft.

Another incident took place in Suez on the 10th; on the 12th, in occupied Cisjordan; on the 13th in Sinai, where only 5,000 people of the total population of 30,000 before the June war still remain, and again in Cisjordan; on the 18th and 19th in Jordan, etc. The Amman Government requested special aid from FAO for the peasants of Cisjordan, who used to sell their products in East Jordan and are now starving to death under Israeli military rule.

Elsewhere, while acceptance of the UN representative, Swedish diplomat Gunnar Jarring, was being discussed, another Arab summit conference was scheduled to take place on November 25 in the Moroccan capital.

On the 29th of this month, President Nur-el-din Atassi atated that Syria would not attend the Rabat summit conference because similar conferences have proved ineffective in the face of the Israeli aggressors.

Two weeks before, Syrian Premier, Yussef Zuayen had stated in Damascus that armed struggle is the only way to face the Zionist aggression. "The Arab peoples" said Zuayen — "are resolved to resist the Zionist- imperialist aggression and to make all the sacrifices that this demands."

NUR-EL-DIN-ATTASI

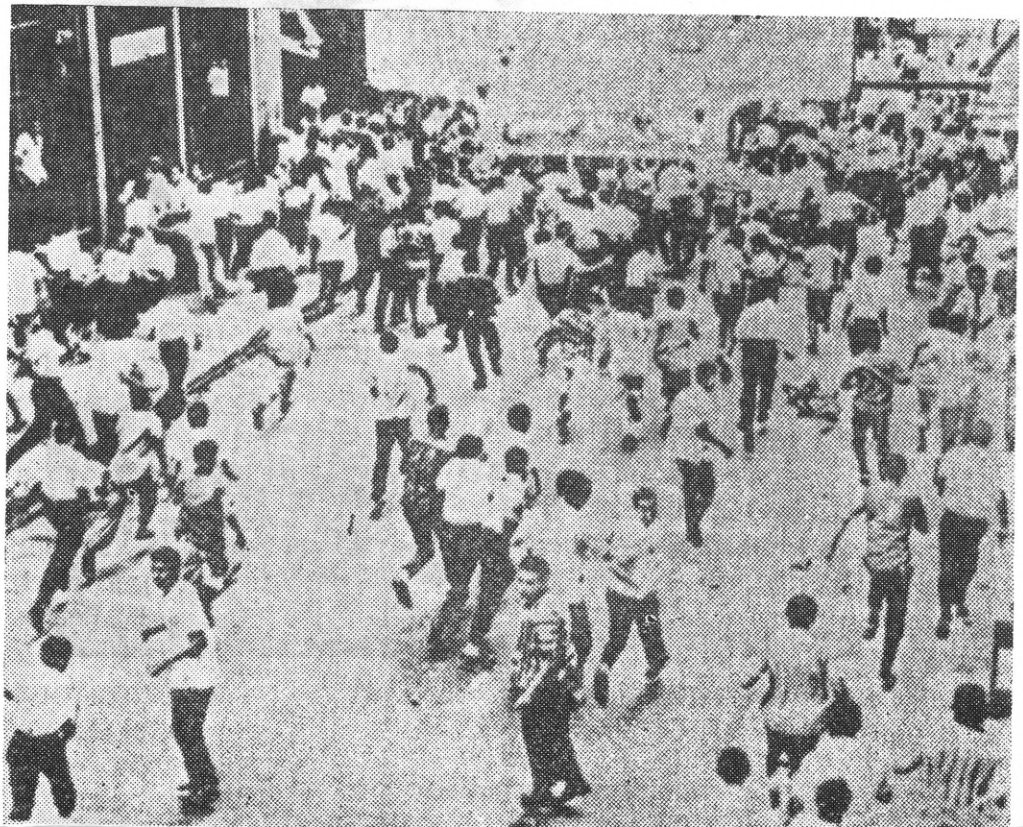
TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

The huge U.S. and Australian monopolies are consistently giving economic aid to the racist South African regime, ignoring the embargo decreed by the U.N.

According to the **Johannesburg Sunday Times,** General Electric and Westinghouse Electric Corpo-



rations of the United States have just announced the purchase of South African uranium.

Furthermore, Australian exporters have increased their business with South Africa, thus violating the embargo.

The figures published by the South African newspaper disclose that exports doubled during the first half of the present year in comparison to this same period in 1966.

The African National Congress of South Africa continues its broad propaganda campaign in South Africa, aimed at the promotion of coordinated actions against the brutal racist regime and the inhuman system of "Apartheid."

Tens of thousands of copies of the leaflet, "The ANC Calls to Action," were mailed to almost every village and town throughout the country.

Likewise, the leaflets were flung from the roofs of the highest buildings in Johannesburg and Durban, two of the principal cities, and a sign bearing the inscription "The ANC lives," was hung from a building in Durban. At the same time, yellow decals with the ANC symbol printed in green and the phrase "Freedom for our generation," were posted on walls, stores and public service buildings throughout South Africa.

The magazine **Seechaba**, official organ of the African National Congress of South Africa, is denouncing the wave of terror unleashed by the racist regime of Pretoria, to suppress any opposition to the government.

The magazine specifically publishes in full the so-called Anti-Terrorism Act, which gives the

South African repressive forces every facility for arresting, imprisoning and even killing any one opposed to the regime without their having to report these actions to the judicial authorities, the press or the people in general.

In one of its sections, the "Anti-Terrorism Act" establishes that a citizen may be arrested, placed in solitary confinement and indefinitely interrogated without the courts being informed. "Actually — the article published in **Seechaba** stated —, any person can vanish into thin air, exactly in the same manner that Hitler's victims disappeared in Nazi Germany."

The so-called "Act" defines the alleged "terrorist activities" as "actions committed with the intention of threatening law and order in

the Republic, including South-West Africa, or conspiring or inciting to commit such criminal offenses."

The painting of slogans on the walls and peaceful demonstrations against the regime, etc., are included among these "terrorist activities."

Through **Seechaba**, the African National Congress of South Africa has issued an appeal urging the peoples of the whole world to undertake resolute actions against this brutal terrorist law, aimed at perpetrating the absence of freedom in the Republic of South Africa.

GUINEA-BISSAU

An important French publication revealed in Paris that the guerrillas of the African Party for the Independence of Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) have the country under such control that they are making it hard for the colonialists to plunder the country's natural resources.

Meanwhile, S. Pereira, who is in charge of PAIGC's Foreign Affairs, announced in Conakry that the next tactical stage in the anticolonial struggle of his country will be the change from guerrilla actions to large-scale attacks against the remaining Portuguese strongholds.

Pereira pointed out in Portuguese Guinea that only the large cities remain under Portuguese control despite the fact that the colonial power has material and logistic support from the United States, West Germany and other members of the aggressive NATO.

ERITREA

In an open letter addressed to the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity, Diallo Telli, the Eritrean Liberation Front denounces the policy of aggression maintained against this country by the Ethiopian Government in an attempt to colonize it.

Among the tactics used at present by the Ethiopians, besides military aggressions, is the "assimilation" of the Eritreans into the Ethiopian culture.

The objective — according to the open letter of the ELF — is the denaturalization and undermining of the Eritrean national culture and tradition in order to consolidate Ethiopian colonialism in the country.

Another tactic used by the Addis Abeba Government is the infiltration of thousands of Ethiopians in the Eritrean territories under their colonial domination. These Ethiopians are given preferential treatment and take advantage of every economic opportunity for their own benefit.

In view of the failure of their peaceful efforts for liberation — states Diallo Telli in his open letter — in September, 1961, the EFL initiated the guerrilla armed struggle which has gradually spread to many of Eritrean regions. At the same time — reads the Open Letter — Emperor Haile Selassie carries on this propaganda campaign under the slogan of "solidarity" and "unity", in an attempt to conceal his brutal colonization campaign.

MOZAMBIQUE

In its publication, **Revolution**, the Liberation Front of Mozambique hails the inception of the armed struggle of the people of Zimbabwe against Ian Smith's

fascist government and its British protectors.

The statement is signed by Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, President of FRELIMO. It reiterates that the armed struggle of the people of Zimbabwe is a great contribution to the struggle being waged in Mozambique.

The statement points out that all efforts to reach a peaceful solution of the tragic situation that prevails in Zimbawbe have been in vain and that therefore, armed struggle is the only way left for the Rhodesian people to win their liberation.

The statement issued by FRELIMO adds that: "We expect new and even greater victories from the heroic people of Zimbabwe and we trust that they will achieve unity and will step up the armed struggle until final victory is won.

The Liberation Front of Mozambique ridiculed the attempts made by the Portuguese press, sold out to Oliveira Salazar's reactionary clique, to minimize the victories won by the people of Mozambique who are fighting, weapons in hand, under the leadership of FRELIMO.

Despite the attempts to conceal these victories, the armed operations carried out by the patriots of Mozambique have reached such proportions that it is impossible to hide the truth.

Last June the South African news agency **Star** reported that "Over 5,000 persons died in the bloody, though almost forgotten jungle war which the Portuguese are waging in the northern regions of Mozambique . . ."

"The Portuguese," — adds the news report published by FRELIMO'S Revolution —, "allege that they have lost only 387 soldiers — 212 in military operations and another 166 as a result of disease or accidents — since the beginning of the struggle, and 3,500 of their soldiers have been wounded. "The Portuguese Government — the report concludes — has spent a small fortune on this war, 21 million dollars so far this year", (June 1967).

ASIA

LAOS

The U. S. Air Force continues its savage bombings of the liberated areas of Laos, but the latest reports reveal that its losses are on the increase. The Pathet Laos radio station reported that by early December over 700 U. S. planes had been downed.

THAILAND

On Thursday, December 7, U. S. Air Force officers told Associated Press that many of their military planes have been downed over the liberated zone of Thailand during the systematic bombings that have been carried out.

Prior to this, **Newsweek** magazine ran a whole article on what it described as the "alarming situation in Thailand" where the guerrilla movement is rapidly developing.

According to **Newsweek,** one of the principal guerrilla zones is located in Thai territory bordering on the so-called Malaysian Federation where revolutionary units are also operating.

INDONESIA

A strong guerrilla offensive was launched in the West Borneo jungle during the first weeks of December causing Suharto's dictatorial regime such concern that it even brought about a scission in its ranks.

The Djakarta dictatorship has carefully concealed its losses, but all observers point out that the number of casualties is extremely high.

The battles took place in a thick jungle which surrounds the so-called Fire Mountain.

THE PHILIPPINES

The Phillippine dictatorship was also stricken by the revolutionary actions which are spreading throughout Asia like wildfire.

During the first week of December alone, the Huk guerrillas scored two important victories over a mixed governmental force that was supported by the air force. One officer and seven soldiers of the anti-guerrilla command, trained by the United States, were killed in the province of Bulacan during the first clash. Five days later, two corporals met the same fate and two soldiers were wounded in an ambush in Tailac province.

"The military initiative remains in the hands of the Vietnamese rebels," reported a dispatch from the **France Press** news agency, referring to the military successes scored by the People's Liberation Armed Forces over the U. S. interventionists.

This evaluation reflects the increase in the number of patriotic victories, as had been predicted by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

North of the 17th parallel, the North Vietnamese defenders made the U. S. Air Force pay a high price for its criminal attacks

against schools, hospitals, churches and populated areas in general. The People's Liberation Armed Forces disclosed that the number of Yankee pilots captured during the month of November was unprecedented.

THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

The monarchic forces, reinforced by foreign mercenaries and supported by the reactionary government of Saudi Arabia are continuing their military actions against the republican government of Yemen.

Violent armed clashes have been reported in the outskirts of Sanaa, the Yemenite capital, and terrorist bands have sabotaged the means of communication between that city and the important port city of Hodeida.

ARAB TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL

Guerrilla commando units of the **Al Fatah** organization continued the wave of sabotage actions and attacks against Israeli military installations in the occupied territories.

Among these are the interruption of the railroad service in the occupied zone of Syria where two important sabotage actions were carried out.

During one of them, on December 5, a military train was derailed as a result of a bomb explosion.

Early in December, the Egyptian antiaircraft artillery downed three Israeli planes over the Suez Canal Zone, whose eastern border is occupied by the Zionist aggressors.

LEBANON

A vigorous appeal for armed struggle for the liberation of the Arab territories occupied by Israel was issued during the recent meeting of the representatives of the National Unions of Arab Students, held in Beirut, Lebanon.

El Ettihad, the official organ of the Kuwait National Union of Students, reported that all the unions committed themselves to waging a fierce struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

"Our youth" — stated **El Ettihad** — "is convinced that the imperialist-Zionist aggression is part of an aggression plan against the heroic people of Viet Nam, the Cuban Revolution and all progressive countries."

THE RUSSELL TRIBUNAL

On December 1st, in the Danish city of Roskilde, the second and final period of sessions of the International Tribunal that judged the U. S. war crimes against Viet Nam also known as the "Russell Tribunal" in honor of its founder, the outstanding British philosopher, Bertrand Russell — came to an end.

During the sessions of the Tribunal, presided over by Jean Paul Sartre, many witnesses testified on the medical, legal and military aspects of the war crimes perpetrated in Viet Nam by the U. S. troops.

Among the witnesses there were three ex-G.I.'s whose testimony constituted an accusation of greatest importance.

Documents compiled in the United States, France, Great Britain, Cuba and Viet Nam were included in the record as additional evidence of and data on the U. S. crimes.

In its verdict, the Tribunal found the U. S. government guilty of genocide in Viet Nam an also condemned the regimes of Australia, New Zealand, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand and South Korea as accomplices to this crime.

Physicians, lawyers and prominent personalities from other countries, were among the jurors.

As stated over Radio Liberation by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the verdict of the Tribunal is also the verdict of all the peace and justice loving peoples of the world, including the people of the United States.

LATIN AMERICA

VENEZUELA

The FLN-FALN and the MIR guerrilla units launched several attacks during the last weeks of the past year.

During the months of October and November, the guerrilla struggle in Venezuela was especially strong in the eastern and western sections of the country. In the eastern zone, guerrilla forces of the Antonio Jose de Luere Guerrilla Front of the MIR, lead by Major Geronimo, attacked the important anti-guerrilla encampment at "Cachipo". The importance of this operation lies in the fact that for the first time the guerrillas attacked a military encampment which was heavily defended by 1,000 soldiers. The attack, which took place during the night, lasted more than an hour without any loss to the attacking forces.

The other operation, one of the most important in the western zone, was the attack carried out by a guerrilla column lead by Major Luben Petkof. This guerrilla column is part of the CUFF forces (Unified FLN-FALN Committee), under the command of Major Douglas Bravo. In this operation the enemy forces suffered 10 casualties.

CHILE

The massacre of strikers perpetrated in Chile on November 23 by President Eduardo Frei confirmed the reactionary nature of his Christian-Democratic Government.

Frei, who publicizes his slogan, "Revolution in Liberty", added seven more names to the list of workers who have been murdered by his troops.

The strike was called in protest against Frei's moves to ban the right to strike and to impose compulsory salary deductions on the workers on the pretext of creating a capitalization fund that will help Chile out of its present economic stagnation.

BOLIVIA

Despite fierce persecution, a unit of the Bolivian Liberation Army succeeded in vanishing into a jungle area in the Department of El Beni.

The news was officially acknowledged by the Bolivian Military High Command through its spokesman, Colonel Vázquez Semptertegui.

UNITED STATES

A week of Struggle Against the Draft was successfully carried out in December, culminating in the holding of mass rallies on "Human Rights Day."

In New York and throughout the most important cities of the United States, thousands of citizens surrounded the recruiting offices and burned their draft cards.

Huge demonstrations took place all over the United States in coordination with similar activities organized in the principal capitals of Europe on "Human Rights Day."

GUYANA

In his speech, delivered before the 14th Congress of the People's Progressive Party, Doctor Cheddi Jagan called on the people and their revolutionary vanguard to launch offensive and struggle implacably against racism.

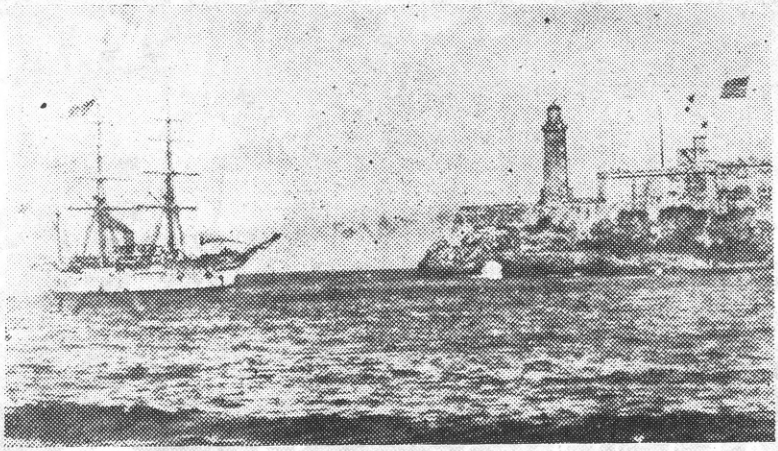
The President of the PPP also stated that the efforts of the militants must be concentrated on the construction of a disciplined Party where quality should prevail over quantity.

"We must organize ourselves" — said Jagan — "so as to be able to deal telling blows to the enemies of the working class and the peasantry, wherever they may be."

The Guyanese leader issued the warning that the Party must be mentally and physically prepared and must develop tactics that will not only lead to victory, but will also permit the consolidation of revolutionary power.

Doctor Jagan called for solidarity and international collaboration which — he said — will contribute to the broadening of mutual support and to the increasing isolation of the enemies of the people's cause.

ANNIVERSARIES



CUBA

On January 1, 1899 — as a result of the Spanish-American Treaty of París, signed without the participation of Cuba — the Spanish flag was lowered over Havana's Morro Castle and the banner of the United States was raised in its place.

Thus the U.S. military occupation of Cuba, begun the preceding year with the invasion of Cuba by U.S. troops on the pretext of the blowing up of the U.S. battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, was consumated.

This military invasion, which took place when the Spanish troops — though superior in number — were practically defeated by the **Mambises** (Cuban fighters for Independence), confirmed the historic predictions of the Apostle of Cuban Independence, José Martí as to the greedy expansionist intentions of the Yankee capitalists who staged their first imperialist adventures in Cuba.

The ceremony of the transfer of power held in Havana on January 1, 1899, marked the beginning of the direct or indirect imperialist domination of Cuba.

Exactly 60 years later, true liberty and independence became a reality and, at present, the Cuban flag proudly waves over the First Free Territory of America.

NICARAGUA

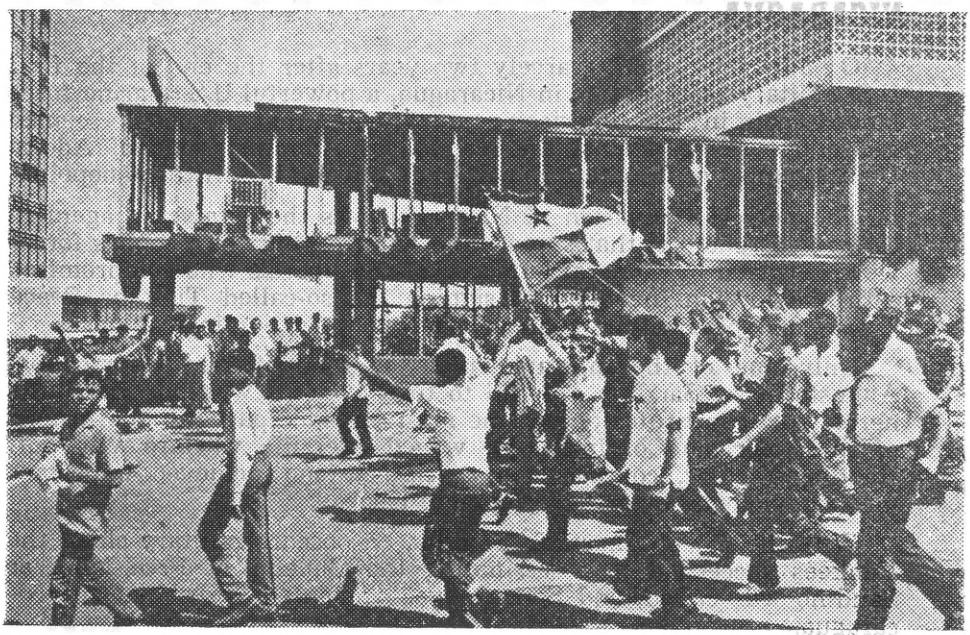
On January 6, 1927, scarcely two years after the end of the first U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua, a powerful U.S. marine force landed again in that American country, when that the people seemed ready to rise up against the reactionary Administration of Adolfo Díaz, a puppet of the State Department and the U.S. fruit monopolies.

The new U.S. invasion of Nicaragua was the catalyzing agent in the armed rebellion that spread like wildfire, but the people's forces were betrayed by General Moncada of the liberals who compromised with the foreign invaders by signing the so-called Tipitaba Peace Treaty and became the head of a new puppet administration.

Only one of the military chiefs of the patriotic insurrection, Augusto César Sandino, refused to turn over his weapons. Sandino's heroic epic constitutes one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the American Continent. He waged guerrilla warfare with outstanding dignity, courage and patriotism and achieved important military victories over the occupation troops.

With the aid of Anastasio Somoza, an obscure military chief, the Yankees succeeded in assassinating the General of Free Man, as Sandino was called, and Somoza was appointed "president" of Nicaragua.

The Somoza dynasty still rules in Nicaragua as an agent of U.S. monopolies. But Sandino's example lives on, inspiring the patriots of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation, who in some regions of the country are developing the guerrilla warfare that the Apostle of Nicaragua's Independence waged with great success against the Yankee and their lackeys.



PANAMA

On January 9, 1964 students and workers marched massively on the Canal Zone to the American colors and raise the Panamanian flag. Those who participated in the demonstration marched along Fourth of July Avenue —now called Avenue of the Martyrs—in Panama City and succeeded in lowering the U.S. flag.

When they were about to raise the national colors, the U.S. soldiers fired on the defenseless young people, provoking one of the worst massacres ever perpetrated against a Latin American people. The final toll of the tragedy was 30 dead and over 500 wounded.

Despite the brutal strafing and the use of armoured tanks and vehicles against the patriots, a Panamanian flag stained with blood was raised by the demonstrators in the Canal Zone, occupied by the US troops.

Their blood was not shed in vain. The Panamanian people will carry on their courageous struggle to expel the Yankee invaders from the Canal Zone, which has been turned into a springboard for imperialist aggression against Panama and the rest of the Latin American nations.

LUMUMBA

On January 17, 1961, the present Congolese dictator, Joseph Mobutu, ordered Lumumba transferred from the Thysville prison in order to send him and two comrades by plane to hand him over to the separatist chief, Tshombe, who was to assasinate him later.

These three men had been arrested over a month, after the coup d'etat of September 14, 1960, and their liquidation was imperative for the eventual victory, of Belgian neocolonialism in the Congo.

Their names were Patrice Emery Lumumba, Prime Minister; Joseph Okito, President of the Senate; and Maurice Mpolo, Minister of Youth.

The history of this triple crime which outraged the whole world originated long before June 30, 1960, when the Congolese people, led by Lumumba, won their liberty after several years of struggle.

If Belgian colonialism expected Lumumba to become a humble pawn, they soon found out that they were mistaken. The African leader undertook the task of forging a strong nation, with an independent foreign policy and building a national economy totally based on the people's interest.

Obviously, this was not convenient to the interests of the American and European mining consortia, which extracted fabulous profits by the plundering of the immense natural resources of the Congo and the exploitation of the native labor force.

Shortly afterwards, a secessionist movement was organized in Katanga, a province totally under the control of the "Union Miniere", and a counterrevolutionary army commanded by foreign mercenaries and led by the puppet, Moisé Tshombe, was created.

Lumumba sent troops to quell the secession, ordered by the mining consortium, and appealed to the U.N. to send a so-called Peace Force. This force, under U.S. control, was assigned the task of dealing the final blow to Lumumba's Government.

The U.N. force fulfilled the task entrusted to it by the imperialists: The prevention of the loyal troops from dominating the traitor Tshombe.

Meanwhile, other forces were mobilized by imperialism. The usual "strong man," Army Sergeant Joseph Mobutu, emerged from these forces.

Mobutu, in connivance with Joseph Kasavubu, another traitor, led the military coup of September 5, 1960, arrested Lumumba and handed him over to Tshombe.

With the shameful collaboration of the U.N. the imperialist plan finally succeeded. The forceful voice of Lumumba was silenced, but if Tshombe, Mobutu or imperialism ever expected the Congolese people's voice to be silenced too, they were again sadly mistaken.

The Congolese revolutionary forces, despite the direct intervention of imperialism, score new victories under the leadership of the National Liberation Council. Armed struggle is spreading throughout Congolese territory as the fundamenal form of struggle, and Sergeant Mobotu will end up just as his imperialist promoters: On the dunghill of history

On January 4th, 1959, the people of the city of Leopoldville rose up en masse against the Belgian colonialists who, in order to crush them, massacred more than 500 people. This event reinforced the struggle for independence, the independence which was declared on the 30th of July by Patrice Lumumba.

SOLIDARITY EVENTS CONVENED BY THE OSPAAAL

ANGOLA (FEBRUARY 4th)

On February 4, 1961 revolutionary militants, following the directives of the MPLA, attacked the prisons of Luanda where dozens of patriots had suffered untold tortures. That was the beginning of the armed struggle against Portuguese colonial domination in Angola.

In the seven years of fighting, the people of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA have faced Portuguese colonialist oppression as well as the more or less direct intervention of the other imperialist powers, especially the United States and the German Federal Republic.

The OSPAAAL calls on all the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the entire world to support the armed struggle for the liberation of Angola on the seventh anniversary of its inception.

GUATEMALA (FEBRUARY 6th)

February 6, 1962 marks a very important point in the revolutionary struggle of Guatemala: Patriotic soldiers and officers rose up in arms against the pro-imperialist and oligarchic dictatorship which oppressed the nation.

During these six years the people of Guatemala have fought successfully, weapons in hand, against those who maintain a brutal repression in order to exploit and subjugate this country even more.

The FAR, under the leadership of César Montes and the 13th of November Movement, headed by Yon Sosa, comprise the vanguard of the Guatemalan revolutionary struggle. Yankee imperialism and its lackey — César Montenegro — have not been able to curb the development of the armed forces, in spite of the violent campaigns to annihilate the democratic forces.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL calls on all the peoples of the world to offer their solidarity to the Guatemalan revolutionaries who are now fighting to win their independence in the mountains of Guatemala.

CONGO (L) (FEBRUARY 13th)

On February 13th, 1961, the death of Patrice Lumumba, as well as of his comrades Okito and Mpolo, at the hands of the criminals Mobutu and Tshombe, was made public. They were murdered because they constituted a threat to the imperialist trusts that wished to retain the Congo and all other African nations subjected to neocolonialist exploitation.

The Congolese people, faithful to their national hero, rose up in arms in order to confront the imperialists and their local puppets.

The Congolese people who faithfully follow the ideals of Patrice Lumumba and his comrades have

grouped together in the National Liberation Council (CNL), lead by Comrades Gaston Soumialot and Pierre Mulele, president and vice-president respectively.

The CNL is the central administrative force for carrying out the revolutionary armed struggle with the aim of liquidating exploitation, poverty and ignorance.

The OSPAAAL calls on all the peoples of the three continents and all other peoples of the world to offer their solidarity to the Congolese people, who are now facing, weapons in hand, the imperialist plundering of the wealth of their country, carried on with demogogic arguments by the murderers of Lumumba.

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